REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,085.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 23. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1878.

The Goa is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 34 First-class Passengers and 14 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 2nd April for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Goa.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Suphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 139 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEER and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer from Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 576 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 26th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 139 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA do. BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	.... £4	Without Wines
Suez	36	....	22		 8	
Port Said	36	....	24		 8	
Messina	50	....	34		 14	
Naples	50	....	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		 14	
Genoa	50	....	34		 14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	...March 30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	... „ 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and forward any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay Novembes 13, 187

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, will sail on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the
S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the
S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(e) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	20th Mar
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(e) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	G. F Cates	8th do
SUMATRA	3493	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(e) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E G. Stead	29th do
(e) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Ha elwood	6th May.
CHINA	2915	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(e) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2725	450	J. Orsan ...16th „
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock 29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman..29th March.
SIAM	3099 500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.
SAILING ABOUT 5th OF EVERY MONTH.
REDUCTION OF FARES.

To LONDON or SOUTHAMPTON	Rs. 450
„ HAVRE	„ 400
„ MALTA	„ 325
„ SUEZ	„ 250

THE First-Class Passenger Steamer GLAMORGAN, 2,414 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched about 5th April. Passengers for Southampton and London will be conveyed by the South Western Railway Co.'s fast Steamer and Trains. Passage across the Channel only six and a half hours.

For passage, &c, apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents,

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE ..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P	
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3501	400	on 26th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Reguin	4711	250	on 10th Apr. „
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	2500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE
SAILS for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., POSITIVELY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM this date the RATES of PASSAGE from BOMBAY to TRIESTE have been REDUCED as follows :—

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 400 | SECOND CLASS..Rs. 300

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bombay, 18th March 1878.

NOTICE.

TO THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, HOTELS, &c., &c.

NEW SEASON TEAS.

BEST INDIAN TEAS at the cheapest rates.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
KANGRA VALLEY ORANGE PEKOE		1	8
Do. PEKOE SOUCHONG		1	0

Five per cent discount 15 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS
AND
COLOSSAL HIPPODROME.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23RD, 1878.
GRAND COMMAND NIGHT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., K.C.S.I.
AND SUITE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD.
GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE AT 3-30.
ALL THE GREAT STARS.
ALL THE GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES.
ROMAN RACES, CHARIOT RACES,
FLAT RACES, HURDLE RACES,
LIBERTY RACES, INDIAN RACES,
PONY RACES, FOOT RACES,
STEEPLECHASES, MERRY SPORTS,
And Everybody's Favourite
THE COMIC MULE BARNEY.
In without doubt the
GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED.

FOR THESE OUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
CHEAP PRICES.
CHEAP PRICES.
MAKE THE ORPHAN AND POOR CHILDREN'S
HEARTS GLAD.

All poor children, whose parents or guardians are unable to pay, will be admitted free to the Afternoon Exhibition, a special place having been set aside for that purpose.

SCHOOLS ATTENDING IN A BODY will be admitted on most liberal terms (by application to the Manager, Mr. John Wilson,) at any of our Farewell Performances, either Afternoon or Evening.

EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

The Management have set aside
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH,
As a Complimentary Joint Benefit to those
GREAT ARTISTS,
MESSRS. AIREO AND SHIELDS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 30
Do. do. do. 4	15
Dress Circle	3
Stalls	2
Parquette	1
Pit	As. 8

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Boselli, ARRIVED in harbour on the 22nd instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-sign ture and PAY FREIGHT [if any] and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All cl ims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

CHUBB'S LOCKS.
CHUBB'S SAFES.
CHUBB'S BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

WEAVING MASTER.

WANTED, for the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, an EXPERIENCED WEAVING MASTER.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March 1878.

BOMBAY CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Ld.) IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the above Society are requested to send them into the undersigned as carly as possible ; claims will be admitted if not presented by the 15th April 1878.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
F. FISCHER.
Joint Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd March 1878.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Street, where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully-elected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, from 1st April to 15th June. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, from 1st May, for one year. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, with immediate possession. Rent very moderate Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 12th April for two months, a well furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, open to the sea on both sides. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort for Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE GREAT EASTERN GLACIARIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Companies Act 1862 *and* 1867.
CAPITAL £15,000 IN 15,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of acquiring the rights to the sole and exclusive Licenses under the patents registered on the 27th June, 1876, in behalf of Monsieur Raoul Pierre Pictet, of Geneva, for Improvements in producing Cold, and in the Manufacture of Sulphurous Acid, and in the Apparatus for these purposes, so far as the same appertain and relate to the entire Presidency of Bombay (inclusive of the Province of Scinde) in the East Indies, with all the privileges of using, working, selling, and otherwise dealing with the said Licenses and the Machines and Sulphurous Acid under the said Patents, as may be deemed best for the interests of the Company.

"The complete efficiency and absolute safety of these machines have been conclusively demonstrated in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles, and Egypt, and the results obtained indicate an economy of fully 200 per cent. over any other process h therto employed. For every ton of Coal burnt (and with a consumption of not more than 1 lb. of Sulphurous Acid) the Pictet Machine gives from ten to twelve tons of Ice."

The particular characteristics of the Pictet Machines for compactness and portability, and the undeniable safety, simplicity, and economy of the process would soon tend to favour their adoption at all the principal up-country stations, and doubtless the inducement would be sufficiently strong to enlist the support of Government, with the view of securing uninterrupted and cheap supplies of *pure* Ice for the numerous hospitals and sanitaria attached to the Bombay Presidency.

Of the Shares 4,000 in number, reserved for India, about 3,700 have already been subscribed for. Early applications should therefore be made for unallotted Shares to the undersigned from whom forms of application and Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained.

F. ROWLAND,
Chairman of Executive Committee, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY BOARD and RESIDENCE in or near the Fort. Apply stating terms to P. Q. R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, COTTAGE PIANO in Walnut case, good tone. Rs. 350. Apply to G. E., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a very pretty JAPANESE SLUT and some FRENCH POODLES. No. 23, Middle Floor, Apollo Street.

A LIGHT PHAETON, nearly new ; pair of well-bred DECCAN PONIES, height 13-2, and Brass-Mounted English HARNESS. Both Ponies regularly ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 950. Apply to Professor WORDSWORTH, Branch Candy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c.,
Rs. 30, 25, 20 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22 8, 25, 28, 30 and 35.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO. have landed for the Cold Season the following New Materials from the First West of England and Scotch Manufactures.

Blue and Black Fancy Coatings,
Angola and Cashmere Trouserings
White and Plain Colored Linen Vestings.
Fancy Scotch Cheviots for suits,
Heather Mixed Ditto.
Broad Cloths for Dress and Special Wear.
Bedford-Cords, and Chipping Norton Tweeds for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR GENERAL SUITS.

	Rs.	As.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in various Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Extra super made, from the best live Wool	45	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	0
Flemish Linen Trousers	6	0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	As.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades from	16	0
A very large choice of these superior goods.		
The very Best Angolas made	18	0
Superior Cashmere, very thin	Rs. 18 to 20	

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Dash or Brown Mattet Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	8
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	32	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16	0
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	0
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THE
GRAND REVIVAL
(FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY)
OF THE EVER POPULAR COMIC OPERA.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
IN THREE ACTS.

RE-APPEARANCE OF
MISS ELCIA MAY,
IN HER CHARMING IMPERSONATION OF
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 22ND MARCH 1878.

THE Home telegrams received to-day are again of a less hopeful tenor, so that business remains in the same undecided state. On the one hand a belief prevails that the points at issue betwixt England and Russia will be overcome without an actual declaration of war, whilst there are sufficient believers in war to restrain people from risking much either way.

Yesterday's commercial advices throw no additional light on the situation. Consols are still quoted at 95¼ and French Rentes at 110, while Wheat and Seeds remain unaltered, and in the London General Produce Markets the only movement of any kind is a recovery of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are still reported dull, but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday according to Reuter was steadier. The day's sales, however, only reach 10,000 bales, and spot quotations show a decline of 1.16d. per lb. in fair Oomra and G. F. Ginned Dharwar, and ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Hingunghaut. The American advices, moreover, although reporting an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb. in Futures, are anything but in favour of the market, the receipts at the ports continuing on a scale which renders a crop of 4¼ millions of bales not only possible, but highly probable, and in this event, even a pacific settlement of European politics and a small crop here would scarcely be sufficient to bring about a material rise in values.

The receipts at the American ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	11,000	5,000	10,000
Five Days' Receipts	67,000	27,000	53,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,790,000	3,676,000	3,685,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease in the Reserve of £100,000 and an increase in Discounts of £1,300,000, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen from 37½ to 36 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market, however, on 6 months' sight Bank Bills still remains at 2½ per cent., showing that the prospective position of the Money Market is not tighter.

Bar Silver in London, Reuter continues to quote at 54½d. per oz., but it is worthy of notice that there are no shipments advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but firm at previous rates. Buyers have, perhaps then less willing to do business, but on the other hand there is no pressure to sell, and unless a material change takes place in the aspect of our export trade, there is nothing in the position to warrant expectations of higher rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	"	
Credits, 3 " " ...	1s. 9d.	"	
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	"	
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-9-6		

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and we still quote nominally Demand Drafts at 3-16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1 to 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak and there are few buyers even at a concession of ¼ per cent. in value. We quote—Fours, Rs. 93¾ ; Four-and-a-half, Rs 94 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET opened to-day with a very quiet feeling, very little business has been done, and such transactions as have taken place have been at lower prices. In Press Companies there has been no movement of any kind, and in Land Companies the alterations are an advance of Re. 1 in Freres and a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very dull, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, Manockjee Petits and Nursey, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey and Mirarjee Goculdass. Bank of Bombays are unaltered, but there is an improvement of Re. 1 in Agras and a decline of Rs. 2 in National. Treacher and Company, Limited, are Rs. 10 per share higher.

THE COTTON MARKET to-day has been firm put not active. Sellers are asking fully previous prices on the strength of the steadier tone reported from Liverpool by Reuter, but buyers show no disposition to cover more than their immediate wants, nor can they well do more while such a wide discrepancy exists between prices here and at Home. Supplies from up-country are not large, but they do not show the falling off which might have been expected owing to the Holee holidays. For April delivery the closing quotations are :—

F. G. F. Hingunghaut.. Rs. 197	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach ..... " 202	"	"
Good Oomra ..... " 184	"	"
F. G. F. " ..... " 181	"	"
G. F. " ..... " 175	"	"
Fair " ..... " 158	"	"
F. G. F. Dholleras ..... " 184	"	"
G F. " ..... " 153	"	"

FREIGHTS are again easier. By steam for Liverpool £1-8-9 is obtainable for shipment during the next three weeks and £ 1-10 per ton for all April. By sailing ship for Liverpool £1-12-6 is asked but not freely paid. For Trieste and Venice rates are offering at £1-18 9, payable here without leading to much business.

PIECE GOODS are still about as dull as they well can be. No transactions of any importance have transpired to-day, and the feeling of the market is depressed in the extreme. Current quotations are only obtainable for very small operations.

COALS are quiet but steady. No sales are reported to arrive, and prices are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	687½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	690
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,360
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	20,000	100	100	..	70
Bhowmuggur Mnand P. Mill Company.....	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,350
	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	940
Bombay Hempand Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	15 p.s*	245
Broach Mills	1,800	250	all	10 p.s*	95
Colabs S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	795
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	979 xd.
Central India P. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	1,000	all	35 p.s*	765
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,095
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	750	1,000	all	30 p.s.	870
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	915
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,185
K. Mooncjee S. & W Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	815
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	625
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	2,500	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,120
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,160
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	850
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	320
Oriental	1,500	1,000	all	35 p.s*	697½
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	830
Soundercas Spinning ..	250	1,000	all	75 p.s.	685½
Do do. 1 Share.	800	1,000	250	124 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	875
Victoria Mills	575	1,000	all	40 Rs.	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	860
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	475
Bahadoor	175	1,000	all	60 do	635
Bellary	155	500	all	45 p.s	440
Borar Company (New)..	1,000	250	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	88
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	20 do	525
Dholleria P. and G. Co.	200	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	352	1,000	all	100 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.....	200	500	400	40 do	310
Hingunghaut Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	320
Petit Co of W. Presses ..	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	64 do	440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Wolkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	525

*Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th March 1878.

Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,44,337	0	0
Merchandize	6,92,672	0	0
Telegraph	1,173	0	0
Total Rs.....	3,38,182	0	0

Corresponding week last year, Open 1,268½ Miles ..... Total Rs..... 7,41,662 15 3
Decrease..... 97,119 0 0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th March 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,526	0	0
Merchandize	87,080	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Telegraph	567	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,36,188	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1877. Open 444 Miles.

Coaching	45,360	0	0
Merchandize	1,46,287	0	0
Other Receipts	10,363	0	0
Telegraph	721	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,03,211	0	0
Decrease Rs.	67,023	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain N. Prowse, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain J. J. Shields, will sail to-day for Moul mein in ballast.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Zanzibar, 20th Jan, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE VALKYRIEN, 498 tons, Captain W. Claprath, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, 17th Oct., with a cargo of 793 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G Day, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst., from Kattywar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo and 1 second class and 200 deck passengers.

THE P.S. WINTHORPE, 898 tons, Captain J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 21st inst from Glasgow, 4th Feb, via Cardiff and Port Said, brought the following cargo:—200 cases tinplates, 203 cases piecegoods, 160 cases copper, 25 cases slates, 10 cases threads, 10 packages earthenware, 10 casks paint and color, 50 cases copper, 150 cases brass, 0,502 plates spelter, 10 kegs lead, and some packages railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Akola (s)	Hay	Kurrachee, March 18.
	Africa	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Jan 20.
22	Valkyrien	Claprath	Sunderland, Oct 17.
	Assiria (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Feb 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Earl of Zetland	Burns	Liverpool.
	Clive(s).....	Prowse	Calcutta.

The ship Benefactress, Shields, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Guy Mannering, to Calcutta.
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
18 Duke of Argyll(s) Veile ..... Bombay, Mar 8.
Star of Erin ..... Coutter ..... London, Dec 6.
Majestic ..... Potts ..... Liverpool, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 18—Steamers Argyll, Arratoon Apcar, Merkara and Paladin. Ship Allum Ghier.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The full wing is the list of passengers per B I S N Co's s s Arab, sailed on Monday the 18th March, for Rangoon and Moulmein :—For Rangoon—Mr C W Aitchison, Mr R B Shaw, Mr J N Howden, Mr and Mrs B A Cohen, Mr S G Vartanes and Aga Syed Asgar Catarinee.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Duke of Argyll—March 13th, Steamer City of Carthage, 10 miles North of Little Basis Light House. March 14, Steamer Duke of Sutherland in Lat 9-40 N., Long 83 E 15th March, Swedish ship Columbus from Melbourne bound to Point Negrais in Lat 13-20 N., Long 84-40 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—2 casks vinegar and 60 cases oilmanstore, Bolton and Co; 54 cases port, 19 cases stout, 79 cases pale ale, 50 cases whiskey and 10 cases old tom, Treacher and Co.
Naples s—25 barrels salammoniac, Tarpal Cuma; 43 cases hardware, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Maraval—31 cases acid, Rogers and Co; 23 casks zinc paint, Ewart, Latham and Co; 30 cases acid, Eduljee Pallonjee; 50 cases acid, Mahamedally Abdoolcadur.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s—100 cases kerosine oil, M Mondoldo and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Agnes Oswald—150 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 227 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 231 bales cotton, Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
City of Baltimore s—150 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Canjee; 2 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 130 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 55 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookjoy.
Argo s—60 bales wool and 120 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum; 91 bales cotton, Nejmal Roychund; 27 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle and Co; 91 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 64 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Hemchund.
Olympia s—1142 cwts coir yarn, Forbes and Co; 14 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 422 cwts bedanuts, Lilladhur Pursotum; 17 tons cotton seed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 800 cwts wheat, and 3 6 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Winged Hunter—1694 cwts myrabollams, Nursee Kessowjee.
Savernake—36 bales cotton, Vukhatjee Vojeechundjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—366 cwts myrabollams, F ibs and C's; 21 bales skins, F H A C Meera and Co; 24 bales skins, K C A P Rowter and Co; 8 bales skins, Abramovitz and Co; 15 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 9 bales skins V Essejee; 9 bundles silk, G Ja mahamed; 7½ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 44 cwts E teeth, P Khamsbomed; 21 cases fishmaws, Rajoobhoy Jadjee; 10 lbs ivs cashew, Edward Bates and Co; 4 bales skins, Fosters and Co; 16 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 13½ cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Norris—900 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Melita s—360 bales cotton, Volkart, Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—750 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—24 cwts rapeseed, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gradwin and Co.
Red Star s—15,000 cwts teel seed and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Jane Avery s—162 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liddesdale s—330 cwts linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Ettore s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ettore s—6 pots rosa oil, H. S. Mirree.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·960
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2-30 p.m.)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 6-30 a.m.)	72·1
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, NNE, N W, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	333.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

624-76—Craigie, Lyall and C—L A Wallace and others vs Burjorjee Muncherjee, Wadia and others—Rimington, H and L. References from the Bombay Small Cause Court.

12,398-77—Tyabjee and S—Cassam Jooma vs Thacker Lilladhur Kessowjee—Lynch and Tobin.

App als.

268-77—Muljee and B—Muljee Bhawanidass B and another vs Mozes Reuben—K Balkrishna and B.

247-77—Jefferson and P—Mejo Jeepa vs Baboot Ballajee—K Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

689-77—Mr Turner—Sadanund Shreecrushnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.

549-77—Tyabjee and S—Pandurinath Ramchundra K and another vs Promabai.

653-77—Janardhun and G—Gomoobai vs Balvantrao Bhaskir J. Lynch and T.

660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Juckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khoosbal and others. Prescot and W and Anstey and H.

744-77—Ardeshir and H—Ruttonjee Rustomjee Dissi and others vs E N Setna—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Pongson, Lieut, 2-25th Regt, on leave, from Deesa.
Stacpole, Lieut, Qr Mr Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Haines, Surg Major, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 22.

Blagrove, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Hornby, Capt, 70th Regt, to join, to Mooltan.

MARCH 21.

Stacpole, Lieut, Qr Mr Deolalee, from leave, to Deolalee.

MARCH 22.

Waring, Major, Chief Instr of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Peate, Surg, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Hill, Capt, 30th Regt, to rejoin, to Jhansi.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 25th, 9h. 40·9m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 23	.....	6 4	6 10	1 38 m 2 41 a	8 4 m 8 35 a
Sun. 24	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 3	6 10	3 18 m 3 36 a	9 50 m 9 23 a
Mon. 25	.....	6 2	6 10	4 0 m 4 41 a	9 40 m 10 37 m
Tues. 26	.....	6 1	6 11	4 7 m 6 9 a	10 50 m .....
Wed. 27	English Mail Expected.	6 0	6 11	5 41 a 7 10 a	0 16 a 0 15 a
Th. 28	.....	5 59	6 11	7 35 m 8 43 a	1 12 m 1 48 a
Fr. 29	.....	5 58	6 12	8 54 m 9 30 a	3 6 m 2 58 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

BEGS to announces that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 5-30 P.M., in the Boys' School. His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
To nominate the Auditor.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the children.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd March 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—COSSERAT—March 14th, at Christ's Church, Bankipore, by the Rev W C Bell, William MacKenzie, of Ilmanagger, Tirhoot, to Lucy, eldest daughter of D Cosserat, Esq, of Bankipore.

DEATHS.

BRAY—March 17th, at Kasauli, Captain John Bray, Unattached List, Bengal Artillery, aged 56 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

No confirmation has yet reached us of the report that Russia has refused to submit her Treaty of Peace with Turkey to the Congress; but it is a relief to get Lord Derby's admission that, if such a refusal be given, it will be better to have no Congress at all. This is a long step in advance for the Foreign Secretary to take; but will he have the courege to take the next step, which is the corollary of the other, by sending Russia an ultimatum requiring her to withdraw her troops to the north of Adrianople within, say, thirty days' time from this date?

THE debate on the foreshore question at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce happily ended in a unanimous vote which will secure to the Chamber its due share of influence in determining the constitution of the remodelled Port Trust and the amount of the capital debt to be charged on the revenues of the port. Much of the difference of opinion which found expression in the course of the debate was caused by the want of an exact definition of the term *trade*, which some of the speakers used as if there were no kind of trade deserving the notice of the public or the State excepting that which is carried on by merchants who ship produce to or import goods from foreign countries. Mr. Graham, for instance, ingenuously urged in his speech that the present state of things along the foreshore is very good for trade—that is to say, of course, for the trade in which he himself, as one of the principal merchants of Bombay, is chiefly interested. He sang the praises of competition with an enthusiasm which was evidently quite sincere, and earnestly warned the Chamber to beware of the dangers that would spring from the creation of a great Government monopoly. But how is the competition which suits Mr. Graham so well maintained? At the cost of private wharfingers whose property must be depreciated till it becomes worthless if the competition goes on. These private owners of foreshore properties may fairly complain that it is hard they should be ruined by competition with the State for the convenience of certain Bombay merchants, who make an illegitimate profit on their business by getting goods landed and shipped at rates far below what they ought to pay for the wharfage accommodation they get. If Mr. Graham and some other merchants had undertaken this competition at their own expense, they might justly protest against being made the victims of the proposed new monopoly; but, to put the matter candidly, they are at present making money at the cost of the general body of taxpayers as represented by the Port Trust, and of the private wharfingers, whose interests must be respected as well as those of the merchants engaged in the foreign trade. Mr. Hall, in his sensible and well-timed speech, reminded the Chamber that the wharfinger is, in one sense, a trader just as the merchant is a trader, and that the general interest of the body politic is opposed to the destruction of capital invested in these foreshore properties for the advantage, not of the whole body of merchants, but of some among their number whose gain by the unnatural competition which has been going on is a public loss.

Although we do not admire the "Let us be genteel or die" tone of some of the speeches delivered yesterday by merchants who apparently cannot be too deferential to the Bombay Government, we can confirm Mr. Hall's statement that there is not much reason to fear the Government will make the new Port Trust a purely official body. Many hard words have been used about the existing Trust, and its treatment of the trade of Bombay, but our experience is that the Trustees have taken remarkably good care of the mercantile trade, which, it will not be denied, is far better off now as regards the charges made for wharfage and other dues than it was before the creation of the Trust. One of the speakers at the meeting spoke of the Mersey Port Trust as an excellent model, on account of the large representative element contained in it, for the new Port Trust which is to be created here. We believe it is no secret that Sir Louis Mallet, in the despatch authorizing the Bombay Government to purchase the foreshore properties, expressed a wish that the constitution of our Trust should be framed as nearly as possible on the lines of that of the Mersey Port Trust; and that he is even favourable to the appointment by election of representatives of the bondholders as well as of the various trades carried on in Bombay. Indeed, the objection which would be taken to this scheme will probably be that it goes too far in affording representation instead of that it does not go far enough. We are confident that in this matter the India Office will be found to hold very enlightened views, and that every effort will be made to secure a proper system of representation on the Port Trust Board for the various mercantile and other interests in Bombay. Some members of the Chamber certainly showed yesterday a very natural distrust, founded on their experience of the purchase of the Elphinstone property, of the conduct of Government in this new transaction; but we believe that this distrust is quite unfounded. The Government have, we think, acted very fairly in this business from the beginning, and will, we hope, continue to do so. Mr. Graham and other speakers blamed the Government for saying nothing about what they intended to do, and giving no intimation of their purpose to members either of the Port Trust or of the Chamber of Commerce; but letting them learn the important news, first of all, from the public journals. Now, it should in candour be admitted that the course the Government resolved upon was taken on the advice, frequently repeated, of the Port Trustees, who showed that the Trust could not go on working unless either it acquired the proprietorship of the whole foreshore or had a large proportion of its debt taken off and made a burden upon the general body of taxpayers. This advice was sanctioned by the vote of the Chamber of Commerce last year, which urged upon Government the necessity of doing something to put a stop to the chronic deficits of the Port Trust. So much as to the general policy of the measure. Then, the Government formed its resolution after forming a careful estimate of the worth of the several properties on the best professional advice it could get; and, as soon as sanction was obtained from the Home Government, it took the wise course of sending the news to the newspapers at a late hour of the night, so that no one could possibly make use of it for stock-jobbing purposes, and the next morning the information became simultaneously the secret of all the world. We think this will be acknowledged to have been a perfectly prudent and honourable course for the Government to have taken; and it amazes us that shrewd men of business should attempt to find fault with it. Had the secret been confided to only one, or two, or three persons, is it not certain that it would have oozed out in some way or other and been made use of to delude unwary shareholders into parting with their property at too low a rate?

Something was said at the Chamber meeting about the prices offered for the properties, and the general feeling seemed to be that these were not liberal enough. We fancy, however, that the Government know as much on this subject as the merchants themselves do, and they may be very well left alone to fight out the quarrel with the foreshore proprietors themselves. It is certain, at all events, that the mistake will not be repeated which was committed in the case of the Elphinstone estate purchase of buying the property at an absurdly high rate. Mr. Hall made a natural and very chivalrous attempt at the meeting to show that the Elphinstone property is a most valuable acquisition, and that the State probably did a very wise thing in securing it for the public, but no pleading of this kind can make us blind to the fact that the value of the Elphinstone estate can only be established at the cost of sacrificing the value of nearly the whole of the rest of the foreshore of this island. Mr. Solomon made a capital hit in his speech by pointing out that the real reason why the Government feels itself forced to buy the foreshore properties is that when it gets the Prince's Dock opened it will not thereby double the trade of Bombay, Only the same trade will remain, and whatever trade goes into the Dock and pays dues there will be taken away from the Port Trust bunders, which will thus be rendered unproductive. It is therefore only by acquiring a monopoly of the whole trade of the port, and bringing from the private bunders the trade which now goes to them, that the Government can hope, when the Prince's Dock is opened, to make the Elphinstone estate in any way the valuable property which some people believe it will ultimately become. In fact, the result of all the money now being spent will be to restore the credit of the purchasers of the Elphinstone property by sacrificing everything in order to raise the value of that estate. It is therefore of the highest importance that a protest should be made against saddling the trade of the port with the whole cost of the Elphinstone property and also that of the new properties about to be acquired, and on this point the Chamber of Commerce might do great service to the community by appointing a special Committee to investigate this question carefully and to communicate with Government on the subject.

THE present Act for gagging the Vernacular Press and the speeches made in its favour lead the memory back to the early struggle for liberty of speech in this country. The periodical press of India is now nearly a century old, and it has enjoyed forty-three years of freedom. The first Indian newspaper was published in 1761, and was known as *Hickey's Gazette*. Nothing in the Vernacular Press of the present day equals the scurrility, personality, and indecency which abound in that old weekly production. Warren Hastings was Governor General at the time, and Sir Elijah Impey Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The too famous Nundkumar had been arrested at the suit of an eminent native merchant for forgery, tried by the Chief Justice and the three Puisne Judges, found guilty by a jury, and hanged on the 5th August 1775. The malignant writers of the day were fond of attacking the Chief Justice, and in *Hickey's Gazette*, June 1781, we find a "play-bill extraordinary." This "allegorical "calumny" is quite equal to the one to which the Viceroy referred in his speech. The tragedy is called "Tyranny in full bloom, "or the devil to pay." To Impey is assigned the part of Judge Jeffreys, Warren Hastings is Don Quixote, fighting with windmills, and the Grand Jury are slaves, train-bearers, toad-eaters and sycophants. To Mr. Hickey is assigned the modest rôle of Cato, the true born Englishman. *Hickey's Gazette* did not live long, but it may be regarded as the unworthy progenitor of the Indian periodical press. The abuse of the liberty of the free Press is common to the early history of all journalism, but it is one of those abuses which time slowly cures. The Indian periodical press gradually grew more respectable and began to take less interest in petty gossip and local scandal and to occupy itself more in public affairs.

It was a strange irony of destiny that compelled a great statesman, a good scholar, and a man of rare genius to be the first to place heavy restraints on the liberty of speech in India. It was Lord Wellesley who first caused stringent regulations to be drawn up for the guidance of editors and proprietors. It must, however, be borne in mind that at the time when he assumed office the very existence of the English in India was threatened with grave danger. Tippoo, the Nizam, and Scindia, were all under French influence, and had their armies chiefly officered by Frenchmen, and were intriguing to destroy the British power in the East. The indiscreet publication of items of intelligence might have been fraught with grave danger to the State. Lord Wellesley established a censorship, and to one of the Secretaries was assigned the duty of expurgation. The clause in the present Bill compelling editors to submit their proofs to the tender mercies of an official has not even the advantage of novelty. During the administration of Lord Minto the Press laboured under severe restrictions, but under the mild rule of the Marquis of Hastings it regained a certain amount of its former liberty of speech. But on the retirement of the Marquis an interregnum followed, and a man after Ashley Eden's own heart reigned. John Adams was in many respects like the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He was able and honest, but with a mind warped by the chronic condition of bureaucracy to which he had been so many years consigned. During the short period of his government, the narrow despotic mind of John Adams found congenial employment in ruining Mr. Silk Buckingham, the editor of one of the Calcutta papers, by deporting him from India and prohibiting the issue of his paper. Laws of greater severity and stringency were passed for the regulation of the Press, but the despotic rulers of those days differed in one marked respect from the despots of our time; they had some sense of decency, and they called in the authority of the Supreme Court to give a sanction to their arbitrary measures. Happily the reign of John Adams was a short one, and his successor lightened the heavy yoke under which the Press laboured. During the incumbency of Lord William Bentinck the Press was virtually, if not actually, free from interference; but it was reserved for Sir Charles Metcalfe to withdraw the restrictions by which it had been chained for so many years.

Sir Charles Metcalfe was cordially assisted by Lord Macaulay. Lord Macaulay, finding it necessary, no doubt, to take the ground of expediency rather than of principle, in order to meet the objections of the practical politicians with whom he was associated, argued that the question was not whether "the Press shall be free, but whether, "being free, it shall be called free." It is strange that neither Macaulay nor Metcalfe foresaw that a large and influential Vernacular Press would shortly spring up. "In India," writes Macaulay, "the Press is comparatively "a very feeble engine." Macaulay's arguments for the liberation of the Press in India are only applicable to the English newspapers, which he regarded as only capable of producing "a "slight degree of excitement in a very small portion of the community." One of Macaulay's arguments in favour of

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A RAJAH CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER AND ARRESTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

A telegram to the *Daily News* announces that the Rajah of Poree and Juggernauth has been brought into Cuttack under arrest, charged with manslaughter and causing grievous hurt. He is to be tried before the Sessions Judge on the 26th. Messrs. Evans and Handly, barristers, and five pleaders have been engaged for the defence. The case is causing immense excitement, inasmuch as the Raja is regarded as a god. The *Englishman* states that the Rajah is said to have caused the death of a byragi by subjecting him to revolting and indecent tortures. The murdered man was found insensible by the police, and he subsequently died.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Derby said England had not demanded the admission of Greece to the European Congress on the same footing as the Guaranteeing Powers, but had only asked that she might have a hearing. The demand made by the British Government that all the peace conditions should be submitted at the Congress was, he thought, moderate and reasonable. Russia had not yet sent a reply, and His Lordship said that unless she consents to England's demand there had better be no Congress.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, MARCH 21.

Signor Cairoli has been appointed President of the Italian Council of Ministers, and has succeeded after great difficulty in forming a new Cabinet with Count Corti as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Signor Bruzz (*sic*) as Minister for War.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steadier.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 15-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95¼

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 110

Bar Silver..... 54⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ...£11,600,000.... Dec. £ 100,000

Bills Discounted ...£25,300,000.... Inc. £1,300,000

Bullion .....£24,400,000....

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36 per cent.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 9d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,,	.....1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....1s. 11-16d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	.....Rs. 11-9-6.	,,

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 22, 8.40 A.M.

Steamer Cathay, from Aden, arrived.

We publish elsewhere the first of a series of remarkably good letters, reprinted in pamphlet form from a leading provincial paper, which have excited much attention in England, and which analyze very frankly and shrewdly the description given in that extraordinary book, the third volume of the Prince Consort's Life, of the relations that actually exist and that ought to exist between the Crown and the Cabinet.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor-General of India was to be held on Wednesday last, and the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices was to be taken into consideration, and the Bill as amended passed.

DURING the Viceroy's run to Simla, he stopped at Jamalpore to review the volunteers of the E. I. Railway Company. He complimented the officers and men highly on the efficiency of the corps, which (numbering 926 names at present) "promises to become one of the strongest Volunteer Corps in the world."

AN order was made by the Chief Justice at the High Court yesterday, in a rather unusual proceeding adopted under the Presidency Magistrates' Act. An appeal has recently been presented to his Lordship by four persons from a decision of Mr. Nana Morojee, who had sentenced them to be imprisoned for two years each on conviction of theft of two pieces of cloth. The appeal had been received under section 167 of Act 4 of 1877, the Presidency Magistrates' Act, which says—"Any person, convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to fine exceeding Rs. 200." The circumstances under which the appeal was presented are these. The petitioners, Babana Bapoo and three others, described themselves as subjects of the Maharaja of Kolapore, following the profession of rope-dancing and athletic feats; and they alleged that, on the 20th ult., they prosecuted one Meeya Ahmed on a charge of assault before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who fined him five rupees. It was out of spite that Meeya Ahmed had trumped up the charge of theft against them. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult., two policemen went to their lodging, and without a warrant or any other authority, searched their house on the ground of suspicion of theft of a gold bar. No gold bar was found, but some pieces of cloth were seized, and the petitioners were taken into custody. On the 4th inst., they were tried before Mr. Nana Morojee on a charge of theft of certain pieces of cloth and were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years each. At the trial the answers given by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, on cross-examination by the petitioners' pleader, were very unsatisfactory; but those answers did not appear in the copy of the Magistrate's notes which had been furnished to the petitioners. Statements elicited in cross-examination, impeaching the veracity and credit of two other witnesses for the prosecution, did not appear either on the Magistrate's notes. The petitioners affirmed that, if the whole of the evidence were on record, the conviction and sentence would not at all stand; and that, even if they were guilty, the punishment was too severe. The irregularity of Magistrate had in fact prejudiced them; and they prayed the Appeal Court to call for the record and proceedings and give them an opportunity of clearing themselves of the charge brought against them, —adding that, when the papers were produced, they intended to employ counsel to conduct their appeal before the Court. By direction of the Chief Justice, the names of the petitioners and of their pleader were called out, but none of them answered. His Lordship thereupon directed the Clerk of the Crown to write to Mr. Nana Morojee, send him a copy of the petition, and request him to report on the allegations contained in the petition, particularly as to the imperfections in the notes of evidence, and as to the charge of theft having been planned by Meeya Ahmed as a set-off against the charge of assault, for which he was fined five rupees.

ON the morning after the Vernacular Press Bill was passed, the following note appeared in several newspapers :—"Some very seditious articles are appearing in the Mahratta papers regarding the Vernacular Newspaper Bill." The same information was sent to us, but we declined to accept it, because it was impossible that any such articles could have appeared in the Mahratta papers upon a Bill which they could not have known anything about before its introduction into the Viceroy's Council. Perhaps the explanation of the note is that seditious articles had been appearing in the Mahratta press prior to the passing of the Bill—which is likely enough, though scarcely important enough to call for thunder and lightning legislation.

AT a special meeting of the committee of the Indian Association held in Calcutta on Monday last, the 18th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That he committee resolve that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity be called at an early date with a view to consider the advisability of memorialising Parliament with reference to the recent Vernacular Press Act. The committee while condemning such Vernacular papers as in any way help to disseminate seditious writings or to disturb the relations of sympathy and fellow feeling which ought to exist between the rulers and the ruled, are, at the same time of opinion that the Act in question is unnecessary, [due provision having been made under the Penal Code to prevent seditious or defamatory publications], and that it is calculated to restrain the legitimate freedom of discussion which the Vernacular Press had up to this time enjoyed. The committee also desire to record their expression of deep regret at the undue haste and precipitancy with which the measure was carried through the Supreme Council, the Bill having been passed at one sitting, and the public were thus denied the opportunity of discussing the provisions of a law affecting so vitally the interests of the native populations of India."

COLONEL PREJEVALSKY—an account of whose journey to Lake Lob we published yesterday—has, on his way to Lassa, been delayed by illness. He fell sick at Kutchen, between Urumtsi and Barkul; and had to go back for medical treatment to the Russian post at Zaysan on the way to Semipalatinsk. The traveller, when last heard of, hoped soon to be well again; and to be pushing on towards Lassa *via* Hami, Tasidam—west of Kokonor—and the sources of the Youngtse Kiang. Some other travellers, Count Szechenyi, Lieutenant Kreitner, and unnamed professors of geology and philology, left Trieste on the 4th of December last for the Kokonor district, meaning to travel *via* Pekin and through Mongholia.

THERE is a young lady just now in Mangalore, who is probably inclined to agree cordially with Shakspeare that

"Men were deceivers ever
To one foot on land, and one on sea,
To one thing constant ever."

Her name is Seraphina, and the damages she claims in the Sub Court against a gentleman who has jilted her are laid at Rs. 5,000. Some of the letters written by the defendant were read in the course of the trial. Here is one :

"Beloved Seraphina.—Herewith I send you a nice ring promised by me some time ago. You will find it very valuable, and coming from me you will surely take it to be invaluable. I give it to you on the condition that you wear it whenever you go out, and more especially when you go to church. Our long desired marriage will not, I hope, be delayed. I remain, your very dear and own, &c.,

Seven days afterwards the plaintiff received the following :—

"My dear Seraphina,—With reference to my letter of —— instant, I regret to have to inform you that I was under a mistaken idea that there was my parents' permission for my marriage with you. I see that they are quite averse to it on many weighty grounds. In matrimonial matters every weight is due to the advice of parents. I am, therefore, under the necessity of letting you know that our engagement is at an end. Forget me who breathes his heartfelt prayers for your happiness, and who will ever remain your friend and well-wisher, &c.

"P.S.—The diamond ring I sent you *for temporary wearing* belongs to Mr. ——. Kindly return it to him.

WE mentioned the other day that the Government of India is about to perform for the Gaekwar of Baroda a duty which the Laird of Cockpen performed for himself—namely, getting a wife. The latest rumour in Bengal is that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen has another daughter to spare for a Maharajah, and that he has no objections to permitting the Gaekwar of Baroda to enter his family.

THERE is a joke in many regiments that the real commanders are the wives of the Colonels. Those who adopt that view of the power of the ladies may conclude that the real Viceroy of India is Lady Lytton, because the Viceroy, the other day, in delivering the prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers, spoke of his wife as his commanding officer.

TWO unfortunate accidents occurred in the steeplechase for the Hog Hunters' Cup run last Saturday at Meerut. Captain Humfrey, who was riding Badger, fell at a natural water jump, and the horse falling across his thigh, broke it half way between the knee and the thigh-joint. It is stated, however, that it is not serious, as the fracture is a simple one. Captain White, also of the XVth King's Hussars, came to grief with Rocket at the next fence, and dislocated his shoulder, which was, however, set on the spot. Both the sufferers are doing well. The race itself was full of falls, for besides the two above mentioned, Mr. Holland and the Hon'ble Rupert Leigh came to grief, the former, however, being only stunned, and the latter slightly cut about the face. Four accidents out of seven starters in a race is an unprecedentedly large average.

Two years ago there was not a single Protestant School in the Central Provinces, excepting at Nagpore. Recently, however, the Christ Church Schools, Jubbulpore, were founded to provide European and Eurasian children in Jubbulpore with a good middle-class education, and they have met with great success. The Committee have since started a boarding school for girls, and are desirous of opening a boys' boarding school, in order to extend the benefits of education to the many children scattered throughout the northern division of the Central Provinces, but they cannot do this until one school-house at least has been built. The annual subscriptions necessary for the maintenance of the schools are above Rs. 2,000, and as this amount is collected entirely from residents in Jubbulpore much cannot be obtained from them towards the building fund. Subscriptions for the building fund are therefore being solicited.

THAT Loknauthpore case, about which the Calcutta papers have been publishing leaders for weeks past, was fixed for hearing before Judges Jackson and Cunningham on Wednesday. The public will have it that there is mystery in the refusal of the Magistrate of Loknauthpore to give up the record he made in connection with the murder or suicide case which he investigated, and during which he imprisoned two men who were afterwards liberated on appeal to the High Court.

AT a recent meeting of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, an account was read of a journey made last summer by M. Mushketof, a mining engineer. This traveller had visited the Pamir, and had "corrected the conclusions" of our own explorers, Colonel Gordon, Dr. Stoliczka, and others.

THE Madras Government will leave Madras for the Neilgherries on Monday. At the meeting of the Executive Council on Tuesday it was resolved that there was no adequate reason for delaying the exodus beyond the middle of next month.

It is said to be a fact that for all matter of defence the Fort of Madras is useless. In fact if heavy guns were fired from it, it would fall to pieces. There is no protection of any kind at present in Madras against a cruiser should war break out.

THE Anglicised native can often prove himself a conventional sweet child of nature. Witness the following telegram which the *Statesman* received the other day from a sporting native at Sylhet :—"Decided and grand victory of Sylhet Cricket party over Dacca Vicrampoorees. Hooray!"

THE irrepressible Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C. B., has arrived in Madras from Trichinopoly, and will be the guest of Sir Neville Chamberlain during his stay in Madras.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram of the 1st inst., the German Government is somewhat alarmed at the martial attitude which Count Andrassy has recently assumed. They apprehend that by taking up an anti-Russian policy Austria may perhaps endanger her vital interests. Under these circumstances she could not rely upon Germany's support, which was promised only in the event of Russia attacking Austria.

THE *Standard* remarks that a danger in the organization of the native army of India to which no attention has been called is "the notorious incapacity of our native officers. To their incapacity, great and general as it is, there are many exceptions, but to the ill-feeling they exhibit towards us there are unfortunately very few. The opinion among the English officers in native regiments is unanimous on this point, that it is impossible to create a cordial feeling with the Indian officers, who form quite a race apart. There may be fault on our side in this matter, and there certainly is a very considerable amount of class prejudice at the root of it; yet even with this admission all the causes of it are not made clear. The native officer has to be treated as a gentleman and an equal when he is neither; and consequently he is received by his English comrade with that strict adherence to the laws of courtesy which scarcely conceals the dislike and contempt that lurk beneath. To remove that sentiment of covert hostility has long been our desire and effort, but has yet with very partial result. The advance that is being made in the education of the classes from which these officers are drawn may perhaps promote a better feeling; but the true remedy more probably lies in the harmony that will spring from a common danger and a common glory. If we decide, however, to employ Indian troops in a European war we must be prepared, if they prove themselves worthy of the trust, for the demand of complete equality in our native army between Indian and Englishman."

BOMBAY.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Pema Sooka, a shigram driver, was yesterday sentenced by the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for driving furiously, by which he injured a Hindoo child named Balla.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A domestic servant, named Luximon Amroota, in the employ of Pandoo Cupper, was yesterday convicted by the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver neck ornament, the property of his master, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A TRAMWAY CASE.—Mohomed Ali, an inspector in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a summons against a Mr. James Scott, charging him with refusing to pay the legal tramway fare, and also with insulting and assaulting complainant in the execution of his duty. The summons was made returnable on the 2nd proximo.

COMMITTING MISCHIEF.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Thomas Butterfield and Frank Mundey, seamen of the steamship Nerissa, were convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing mischief by damaging four sails, valued £20, belonging to that vessel, in maliciously throwing a quantity of paint over the sails. They were each fined Rs. 50, or in default to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A CONSENT DECREE.—A suit filed by Muncherska Bejonjee to recover Rs. 5,000 and interest from Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co. was called on the other day before Mr. Justice Pinhey, at the High Court, when Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Lyon and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the defendants and consented to a decree. The Court thereupon gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,250, with a stay of execution for a month.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF A SOLDIER.—The soldier of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment who was buried on Monday morning, died from the effects of an accidental gun-shot wound in the eyes, inflicted through the carelessness of a comrade whilst out shooting in the neighbourhood. It would appear that the deceased was following his comrade, who had his gun at the slope, down the incline of a nullah, when the gun went off and lodged the charge of shot in one of the eyes. He recovered sufficient consciousness to be able to state that the wound was purely an accident, which of course freed his comrade from blame.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

THE Concert last night was one of the grandest we have ever heard in Bombay. No one who heard the contralto will ever forget the splendid tones which told the sacred story of the Nativity, and when the chorus and organ burst in with their mingled harmony the effect was simply thrilling. The "Hallelujah chorus" (Beethoven's—not Handel's) was also a glorious exposition of celestial praise. We may say something more about the Concert on Monday. In the meantime, we shall only say that the Town Hall was filled, that Madame Tasca gave her services on the organ and piano, and that Mr. Plumpton officiated as conductor.

WILSON'S HIPPODROME.

IT will be seen from our advertising columns that to-day a double performance will be given by this company—an afternoon performance at 3-30 p.m., and a grand evening performance at 9-15 p.m., under the patronage of Sir Richard Temple and suite. On Monday evening, the 25th instant, there will be a special performance as a complimentary joint benefit to Messrs. Airee and Talbot Shields.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE REGISTRATION LAW.

At the High Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered judgment in the case of Bacher Akha and others *vs* Suttonjee Merwanjee and others, which was heard before his Lordship on the 12th instant. The plaintiffs, Marwaree money-lenders, sued defendants to recover Rs. 2,038, being the amount of principal and interest due on a promissory note for Rs. 1,200 executed by the defendants on the 24th December 1874; and the plaintiffs further prayed that they might be declared to have a valid equitable mortgage for the amount of their claim on the premises described in the plaint to secure the repayment of the sum; and that, in default of payment by an early date, the premises might be ordered to be sold and the proceeds applied towards satisfaction of their claim. The plaintiffs held that the promissory note not being registered was inadmissible, and the suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that the first two defendants were at present residing in London, while the third continued to reside in Bombay, where the promissory note was executed. Summonses were served on the defendants in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure; but none of them appeared to defend the suit. Defendants were indebted to the plaintiff in a certain sum; and on the 24th December 1874 a further sum was advanced, whereupon defendants executed a promissory note and deposited with plaintiffs certain title deeds of their houses described in the plaint. It was necessary to produce the promissory note under the Indian Evidence Act, in proof of the terms of the alleged contract, and the note was offered in evidence. But as it had not been registered, it appeared to his Lordship that there were strong reasons for considering that it was inadmissible in evidence. Mr. Branson, who appeared for the plaintiffs, argued that it was admissible notwithstanding that it was not registered, and cited cases in support of his arguments. His Lordship reserved consideration of the point; for while he of course shared with most judges the dislike to shutting out on technical grounds evidence of a *bona fide* contract solemnly entered into by the parties to a suit, it was clear that, sitting as a judge, it was his duty (his Lordship said) to refuse to receive as evidence a document which the Legislature had enacted should not be so received. "Even though the effect of the exclusion of such evidence," his Lordship observed, "would be to refuse to give effect to the contract into which the parties before me intended to enter; and even though at the end of Mr. Branson's argument, I did not see my way to admitting in evidence the promissory note offered by the plaintiffs, I have now given the question my best consideration, and I feel compelled to rule that the promissory note offered in evidence by the plaintiffs is inadmissible for want of registration. Before entering on my reasons for considering that this particular document is inadmissible, I wish to state it as my deliberate opinion that the duty generally imposed on judges of administering the law and not what they think ought to be the law, and of interpreting the provisions of a statute according to their plain grammatical meanings, is a duty which should be performed with the utmost care and strictness when a judge has to interpret and apply the law relating to registration; and that a judge is not in any way justified in allowing the provisions of the Registration Law to be evaded. The Registration Law is passed in the interests of the general public, and is one of the greatest safeguards of property and one of the strongest preventives of fraud. It is therefore the interest of the public that the provisions of the Registration Law should be strictly adhered to rather than that any laxity of practice in the application of those provisions should be allowed in order that the plaintiffs in a particular case may obtain possession of a particular property even though the defendants in that case intended to convey such property to the plaintiffs. If parties desirous of acquiring property or rights over property, instead of going to lawyers to have their conveyances drawn out and completed, persist either in going to 'hedge lawyers' or in acting as their own lawyers, and eventually find that they have acquired nothing that a Court of Law will recognise, and that their conveyances are not worth the paper on which they are written, such parties should blame themselves, and not the provisions of one of the most useful of statutes, the Registration Act." The promissory note offered in evidence was in English and ran as follows :—"We jointly and severally borrowed and received of and from Bechra Akha and Co. the sum of Rs. 1,200. In security thereof we have mortgaged to them the property assessed under No. 113 situate at Agiary Lane, which stands in the name of Dossibai Pestonjee or Ruttonjee Merwanjee, whereof the hills, please pay the amount with them; and the aforesaid sum we promise to pay at the rate of Re. 1 per cent per month on demand." It seemed to his Lordship impossible to say that this note did not come within one or other of the classes of documents referred to in section 17 of Act 8 of 1871. It distinctly acknowledged the receipt of Rs. 1,200 on the security of certain property which was mortgaged to the defendants and provided that a certain rate of interest should be paid on the amount of which payment was acknowledged, and which was the consideration for the mortgage. In his Lordship's opinion it was puerile to say that the mortgage was independent of the note, or preceded or succeeded the execution of the note. It was the note which really contained the terms of the contract, recited the consideration and the security, and declared the amount to be repaid to the mortgagees. His Lordship held that section 49 of Act 8 of 1871 rendered it impossible for him to receive in evidence the promissory note and to accept it as the basis on which he was to declare, firstly, that the defendants were indebted in a certain amount to the plaintiffs; and secondly, that the plaintiffs were entitled to a decision that the amount calculated according to the terms of that document was a valid equitable charge on the property specified in the note, and might be recovered out of the proceeds of the sale of such property. Referring among several other cases to the judgment of the Privy Council in Fattah Chand Taku *vs.* Lilanbaring Das and others, and a case of the present case as their Lordships, all the accepted traditions of the craft, and went on increasing in size so rapidly that at last his "frame" became too small to hold him, or his bodily frame became too extensive for the composing frame, and he left the profession. And since then he has gone increasing in age and "brilliance" until he stands forth proudly revealed as the "greatest pot" in the kingdom. Well, it is a proud thing to be the biggest man, and, judging from Mr. Campbell's experience, it is a very uncomfortable thing too.—*Sportsman.*

ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER ASSIRIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Assiria, Captain Dodero, arrived yesterday morning from Genoa.

FROM GENOA.

Signor Basilio Botti.	Mrs. Gorham.
Major J. V. Boileau.	Mr. Ernesto Meiffre.
Dr. J. R. Deane.	Mrs. Goodall.
Rev. and Mrs. Polehampton and 3 children.	Signor Lorenzo Lupi. Mr. Arthur B. King.

FROM NAPLES.

Mr. O. Philpott.	Mrs. De Lima's female servant.
Mrs. Halsey, one child and one servant.	Mrs. DeGa's female servant.

FROM MESSINA—Monsignor Fosi.

FROM SUEZ—Mrs. Caduak and one child.

FROM ADEN—Four deck passengers.

HALL LINE.

THE s.s. City of Baltimore, Captain T. Collin, will sail for Liverpool, via Suez Canal, shortly after 4 p.m. to-day, with the following passengers :—

FOR SUEZ.

Mr F A Owen three children, and E Nurse	Mr and Mrs D Graham and native servant.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Col R Jenkins	Col Chads
Mrs White	Major H W Harris
Mrs Carruther, infant and ayah	Mr J P Watson
Mr J R Cunningham	Mrs Watson
Mr D Gordon	Col Chamberlain
Miss Sieson	Mrs Chamberlain
Mrs D C I Ibbetson, & two children	Master Chamberlain
	Miss Norman
	Mrs Murray, four children and E Nurse.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 26 FOR THE MONTH OF FEB. 1878.

1. THE Dredger worked during the month in the South Channel. From the 1st till the 8th, it dredged from 1,200 feet to 1,850 feet North of the South Channel Beacon in mud, clay, and moorum, and from the 9th till the end of the month from 1,820 feet to 620 feet South of the South Channel Beacon over rocks and in mud.

Details of the month's work are as follows :—

Days working	24
Hours dredging	172
Barges loaded	11½
Tons dredged at 400 tons per barge	45,000
Cubic feet dredged at 20 cubic feet per ton	900,000
Distance run loaded, in statute miles	450
Working expenses per ton	As. 2·03
Do. do. per brass of 100 cubic feet.	,, 10·15

2. The Diving Barge worked in the "Narrows" blasting and removing rock. The quantity lifted was 223 tons, at a cost of Rs. 6·11 per ton, or Rs. 39·71 per brass, taking a brass to weigh 6½ tons.

3. Masonry and Timbering of North Harbour wall in progress.

4. East and West inverts of both entrances in progress; racer stones set, platforms, culverts, culvert piers and lintels all in hand.

5. The progress of the masonry as follows :—

Walls finished up to 91·00	...	...	L. ft. 5,766
Do. above 79·25	...	...	2174
Do. up to 79·25	...	...	354

Dock Walls...

Walls finished up to 91·00	...	...	L. ft. 6,019
Do. above 79·25	...	...	579¼
Do. up to 79·25	...	...	2084
Do. below 79·25	...	...	48
			850

Harbour Walls...

out of a total length of 1,590 feet.			
Walls finished up to 91·00	...	...	L. ft. 75
Do. above 79·25	...	...	239
Do. up to 79·25	...	...	254
Do. below 79·25	...	...	942

Entrance Walls... L. ft. 1,510

Quantity of masonry built during the month 115,100 cubic feet.

6. The material excavated from the inside of the Dock and deposited at Mody Bay amounted to 10,850 wagons, or 16,275 brass; besides 3,300 brass deposited behind walls as filling. The average daily number of wagons brought from face to tip was 402; the greatest number brought in one day was 459.

8. The number of people employed within the Dock fence on the last working day of January was, on the Masonry Contract 2,156, on the Excavation Contract and on the Railway 1,828—together 3,984. The number on the average of the month, including those working in the quarries, &c., was as follows, viz. :—

Men	2,308
Women	471
Boys	194
Masonry Contract	2,973
Excavation	2,414
Total	5,387
Barges and Praos	..
Carts	316
Wagons	90
Locomotives	3

GEO. E. ORMIESTON, Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 20th March, 1878.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Vira Aja, Zuta Aja, and Jasudabai, widow of the late Aja Naran, shoemakers.

Thomas Lindsay Sinclair, a stevedore.

Jiwanji Dadabhai Variavna, formerly a hack buggy-keeper, now unemployed.

Framjee Rastamjee Daruwala, formerly a dealer in country liquor, and now a servant in the service of Mayaji Baluji.

Laxaman Subhanji Chogle a milk vendor.

Bejonjee Ferdunjee, a dealer in Europe articles.

Rakhu Ram, a native broker.

Palonjee Hormusjee, lately a tavernkeeper, and dealer of spirits and liquors.

Haji Mirza vulud Mahomed Mazum and his wife, Ayshamabibi, the first named insolvent is a crew or khalasi.

Dongarsi Pasu and Murji Hemraz, lately traded as grain merchants in partnership with one late Virdhore Velji under the name and firm of Pitamber Kurumsi.

Vitu Bhivji, Narayen Gunesh, Budis Narayen Sangia Narayen, and Chimibai, wife of Narayen Gunesh, the first and third-named insolvents are carpenters, the second and the fourth are toddy-drawers, and the last-named is midow.

Sha Ghelabhai Ranchordas (*alias* Brijvulubdas Ranchordas) and Sha Gungadas Runchordas, formerly carried on business as dealers in gold and silver embroidery under the name of Ruschordas Bhaichund, and now the first-named insolvent is a servant in the employ of Mirza Jaffurali, and the second unemployed.

Khanu Narayen Khanderker, a muccadum in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

Bawa Juganath Gurnbaksadas, a mendicant.

Megji Muiji, a dealer in cocoanut.

William Henry Nicholson, lately an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Wheatley Madden & Co., at present unemployed.

Eiu Bhanji (*alias* Bhanu), formerly vegetable cultivator, at present a labourer.

Gopalgir Jairamgir Bawa, a mendicant.

Sha Madhavdas Ludha, lately a general petty Merchant, and now unemployed.

John Gall Mitchell, unemployed.

Ora Kikabhai Abdulji, a servant in the service of Salebhai Tyebji and Co.

Vithoba Krustnaji Patel, formerly a contractor, now a storekeeper in the Manchester Mill.

John Henry Hart, a Reader in the "Times of India" Office.

Hari Thakarsi, lately a merchant, and now a mehta in the service of Gokuldas Madhavji.

Gangadhar Babulji, formerly a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company, at present unemployed.

Shaik Enus Shaik Esmailkhan, a labourer in Her Majesty's Mint.

Hirji Karanji, who lately traded as piece-goods merchant, and at present a mehta in the service of Parbhudas Tribhowan.

A LOST INDIAN ILLUSION.—Another cherished illusion has gone, and another good story has been proved to be *non vero*. One of the stock tales on board all P. and O. vessels has reference to the occupation of the island of Perim by Lieutenant Templer in the Mahi, while the French and Italian officers, bent upon the same mission, were detained at Aden by Sir William Coghlan, the Governor, and so demoralised by a champagne dinner that they both betrayed their secret and let their chance of success slip by. In Lieutenant Baker's *History of the Indian Navy*, recently published, is a letter from Sir William Coghlan himself, who disclaims having made the French Captain drunk and wormed out his secret. He simply states that on December 17th, 1856, he received secret instructions from Lord Elphinstone to occupy Perim, as having two months before urged upon the Government the advantage of holding the island. The Mahi was accordingly fitted out, but while getting ready, news was received that a French brig-of-war was at Reunion and had orders to anner Perim. What followed is best told in Sir William's own blunt way :—"And sure enough on the 10th or 11th of January 1857, that French vessel arrived at Aden just as Templer was about to leave for the island, under the instructions which I had already issued to him on the authority of the Government at Bombay and the despatch of the Secret Committee. Instantly I packed him off and the thing was done." It was owing to the French brig having been damaged in a gale off Cape Guardafui that she put into Aden, for repairs. Otherwise she would have sailed straight to Perim, and the island would have been lost the English.

A GREAT MAN.—It is a proud thing to be able to boast of being the greatest man in the realms of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. At first sight people might imagine all kinds of things as to the particular mode in which the person bearing so enviable a title excelled, and might accredit him with almost the whole of the virtues. We learn that Mr. Wm. Campbell, landlord of the Duke of Wellington, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is at this present moment the "greatest" man. We know not whether he possesses any peculiar greatness in the intellectual line, but so far as girth and weight of body are considered we cheerfully admit that he is a very fair specimen of the *genus homo*. Let the particulars be given. *Mr. Campbell is 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs rather over 52 stone. His measurement round the shoulders is 96 inches round the waist 85 inches, and round the calf of the leg 35 inches.* We learn further that this greatness has not been achieved, but has literally been "thrust upon" him. At nine months of age his nurse tearfully admitted that he was "a caution," as he kicked the scale at 4 stone. At ten years he beat the Pickwickian fat boy all to nothing as he then owned to 18 stone. Then he was apprenticed to the printing profession, and if anything was calculated to pull him down we should have thought that was. He set at fat-ates, however, all the accepted traditions of the craft, and went on increasing in size so rapidly that at last his "frame" became too small to hold him, or his bodily frame became too extensive for the composing frame, and he left the profession. And since then he has gone increasing in age and "brilliance" until he stands forth proudly revealed as the "greatest pot" in the kingdom. Well, it is a proud thing to be the biggest man, and, judging from Mr. Campbell's experience, it is a very uncomfortable thing too.—*Sportsman.*

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF ENGLISH LADIES.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English Beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our countrywomen in this respect, but art has done no less in supplying such an exquisite preparation as ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, roughness of skin, tan and sunburn, and produces a pure and delicate complexion. Buy only "ROWLANDS'," 20, Hatton Garden, London. Sold allover the world by chemists druggists bazaar and storekeepers.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

THE meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday to consider the action of Government in negociating for the purchase of the foreshore properties in the hands of private owners was exceptionally well attended, nearly every firm connected with the Chamber being represented. The resolution and the amendment which were moved were published in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday. The speakers on both sides were pretty much at one with each other as to the claim of the mercantile community to have a voice in deciding the new constitution of the Fort Trust Board, and the re-adjustment of the debt of the Trust after the purchases shall have been concluded, the point on which opinions differed being the policy of the language of the original motion, moved by Mr. Bythell, respecting the action of Government in entering secretly into negociations with the private owners. After both the motion and amendment had been put before the meeting with the speeches of their several movers and seconders, Mr. Hall suggested that a compromise might be arrived at acceptable to all parties, and as the outcome of his suggestion, the following resolution (an embodiment of the amendment and a portion of the original motion in one) was unanimously adopted :—

"That this Chamber believes that the negotiations which have been entered into by Government to acquire the Bombay foreshore properties can be so arranged as to prove conducive to the good of the trade of the port, but as this will depend on the form given to the new trust and the amount of its capital liability the Chamber trusts that it will be consulted on the subject before anything is decided as to the constitution of the Board and the readjustment of the debt of the Trust.

That if the sanction of the Government of India to the proposed purchase of the foreshore properties has been given subject to the local Government obtaining that the trade of the port shall accept any such readjustment of debt or further liability to pay interest, then the Chamber respectfully claim a right to be consulted before the purchase is completed.

That the Committee of the Chamber be instructed to send in a respectful memorial embodying the foregoing resolutions, to the local Government, with a request that a copy thereof be sent forthwith to the Government of India."

The speakers were Mr. Bythell and Mr. Mowatt (mover and seconder of the original motion), Mr. J. A. Forbes and Mr. J. Y. Lang, (mover and seconder of the amendment), Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Donald Graham, and Mr. Solomon. We shall publish a full report of the speeches on Monday.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

IT may be at once admitted that a strong *prima facie* case has been made out against the Vernacular Press by the Government; but it must also be allowed that there should be room for something to be said on the part of the accused. The Government have been smarting for some little time under the chastisement they, or their officers have received in vernacular journals. "Lo! we are gods," is the burden of most of the speeches and pamphlets. "Gods" it is not to be tolerated that native *canaille* should throw mud on our divinity, or presume to inform the ignorant masses that after all we are very human?" A few Secretaries were then set to work to fill up the cup of the iniquity of the Vernacular newspapers. With deft scissors, extracts of a compromising nature were made from articles in those publications, and a Memorandum of translation was not doubted and nothing was said about the context. A passage here and a passage there were obtained from little rags of papers that may be utterly unknown outside the streets in which they lead a precarious existence and to these obscure utterances the Government have attached Imperial importance. Instead of being glad to possess such means of knowing what the uneducated millions think or are supposed by their countrymen to think about the way in which the country is being governed, the Government have smashed the barometer of native public opinion because it tells an unflattering tale. No storm warnings will now be hoisted in the vernacular press. All's well will be its reply whenever the Government inquire the state of the weather and the Government may see nothing of the cloud of ill omen "no bigger than a man's hand which one of these days may loom on the horizon.

The (London) *Times*, the journal which during the late war, has expressed its approval of the Vernacular Press Act; but Parliament will not so readily admit that there is justification for a sudden curtailment of the liberties of the Queen's subjects. The present Government of India have succeeded in getting out of several scrapes, but

mar, the Prince says: "Prussia's conduct is truly revolting, and the King is looked upon by all political men here with profound contempt." The King is elsewhere described as the tool of Russia, as not a King, but a nobody, who does dishonour to a once splendid monarchy, sacrificing his duty to craven fear, and trembling in his shoes lest in some freak of resentment, which, however, he will pawn his soul rather than provoke, the Russians should turn round and make him uncomfortable at Berlin. The question is raised whether Prussia having insisted upon remaining neutral, shall be allowed to participate in the peace negotiations when the time comes for putting an end to the war, and the Prince replies imperatively "No;" Prussia shall be made to stand outside in the isolation befitting her pusillanimity, and be allowed no voice in the termination of a conflict the cost and the sacrifices of which she has refused to share. Of course this volume will be read at Berlin. What will they think of it? Prince Bismarck has no doubt a copy at Varzin, and in the intervals of dictating despatches he is amusing himself with its perusal. What impression will it produce upon his mind? One impression no German can avoid. If Prussia had gone to war in 1854, if she had aspired to deserve the Prince Consort's eulogies as she saw fit to brave his censures, the future then drawing near to her would have been ship-wrecked and utterly lost. She would have squandered her strength in a struggle far away from her frontiers, the bones of her industrious Brandenburgers would have whitened the plains of the Crimea, she would have lighted up irreconcilable enmities in the breasts of her nearest neighbours, and when the time came for France to bully her—a time which would probably have arrived all the sooner if she had taken part in the war—she would have been unable to cope with her assailant, and to-day, instead of ruling Germany, she would have lost her Rhine provinces, and might even have been reduced to the rank of a third-rate Power, cooped up between the Oder and the Elbe. Such are the blunders which sagacious men may commit when they lay down the law for other countries, and their failure in one direction attaches some suspicion to their infallibility in another. I can fancy a grim smile coming over the face of Prince Bismarck as he reads these diatribes of the Prince Consort. Prussia is again neutral, but this time she is mistress of the situation. France she has disabled, she keeps Austria quiet, and under the protection of her friendly neutrality Russia prosecutes a war which, from what motives soever it was undertaken, will have for its result the reversal of the conditions established by the Crimean war. The question is now raised whether England shall participate in the peace negotiations which are likely soon to begin, and if the Czar wants to know what answer to make to our pretensions Prince Bismarck can help him to it by pointing to the passage in this volume where the Prince Consort protests in vehement terms against the insertion of condemning the similar pretensions which he thought might be urged by Prussia. The Prince Consort was indefatigable with his pen. He was incessantly engaged in writing letters or in drawing up elaborate Memoranda to be submitted to some Minister of the Crown, for his guidance in the transaction of affairs. When the army needs re-organising, a schedule of recommendations is sent to the Duke of Newcastle as embodying in the Prince's opinion the precise steps which ought to be undertaken. When it is decided to invade the Crimea, the Prince is ready with a programme of operations, pointing out even the ground where it behoves the allies to establish their entrenched camp. When the Cabinet are about to consult upon the ultimate objects of the war, the Prince sends to Lord Clarendon a paper containing a *résumé* of the actual relations of Europe, and a demonstration of the ends towards which our energies should be directed. If there is one of the virtues of the Prince which I should feel a difficulty in defending against censorious critics, I am bound to say it would be his modesty. Here in the Cabinet were fifteen of the oldest, sagest, ripest, statesmen and administrators in the empire, yet there was not one among the chief of them whom the Prince did not undertake to advise, and a policy all cut and dried was often sent from his pen for the guidance of their collective wisdom. There were few men in the world of his age who would have felt themselves qualified for such a task. The Prince kept a keen eye upon them, and was ready to note and animadvert upon the smallest shortcomings. I cannot help pitying them. They were obliged to be civil to the Prince, but in their hearts they must often have wished him back at Coburg. Lord Aberdeen was not half warlike enough to please him. "Even yet, Aberdeen," the Prince writes to Baron Stockmar, "I cannot rise to the level of the situation." The aged statesman would persist in being too candid or too humanitarian in his views. On one occasion he committed himself in this way in a speech in the House of Lords. In reply to Lord Lyndhurst, who had been denouncing the encroaching policy of Russia, Lord Aberdeen ventured to point out that in 1829, though the Russians were within twenty miles of Constantinople, not an inch of Turkish territory in Europe was insisted on as the price of the Treaty of Adrianople. He was found fault with for this admission, and among others probably by the Prince Consort—though let it be understood that this is my surmise, and that his biographer does not say so. But what does take place is this: Lord Aberdeen writes a letter to the Queen informing her of his intention to take an early opportunity of correcting the misapprehension produced by his speech; and this among other things is what the Queen says in reply: "The Queen hopes that in the vindication of his own conduct to-day, which ought to be triumphant, as it wants, in fact, no vindication, he will not undertake the ungrateful and injurious task of vindicating the Emperor of Russia from any of the exaggerated charges brought against him and his policy, at a time when there is enough in that policy to make us fight with all our might against it." I make no comments upon these remarks. My loyalty forbids. It is a somewhat graver matter when, after Lord Aberdeen's retirement from office, we find the Prince calling him to book for the parliamentary conduct of some of his late colleagues, and striving to influence the course of a debate then about to come off in the House of Commons. In a speech delivered towards the close of the session of 1855 Mr. Gladstone urged that we should make peace on the terms offered by Russia. Sir Francis Baring was to bring on a motion in the House of Commons in a few days, and the Queen and the Prince Consort were afraid that Sidney Herbert, and Sir James Graham might take the same line as Mr. Gladstone. All three were Peelites, the political friends of Lord Aberdeen, and greatly under his influence; so the Prince sends "Phipps" to request Lord Aberdeen to see him, and as the Earl cannot come he writes him a letter complaining, to quote his own words, of "the line which your former friends and colleagues, with the exception of the Duke of Newcastle, have taken on the war question." The prince wrote in the Queen's name as well as his own, in the hope, by timely representations, to keep Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham from speaking in favour of peace in the debate which was to begin the next day. The remonstrance failed. The two distinguished Peelites did speak in favour of peace along with Cobden and Bright. The Prince, writing to Baron Stockmar, says that they made "Russian speeches," and Mr. Theodore Martin informs us as under the circumstances he was almost bound to do, that their eloquence "fell flat" on the ears of the House, though, if I mistake not, it was in the course of this very debate that Mr. Bright delivered the most famous of his many famous orations. I have hitherto laboured under the superstition that it was unconstitutional on the part of the Crown to attempt to influence the proceedings of Parliament or to stifle the freedom of debate, but on Mr. Theodore Martin's testimony I must own myself in error. I must either do this or accuse the Queen of being unmindful of the rights of the House of Commons, and of tampering with the representatives of the nation in the discharge of their public duties; and this I will not do. I conclude by again expressing my regret that this volume should have been put forth at this most critical juncture. But it will have its uses, and they may go far towards making those for the inopportuneness of its publication.

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